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The Latvian power layout as of 1944 (including future expansion plans) is shown on a map and diagram /Available on loan from CIA Library as Enclosures (A) and (D)/. The backbone of the system is the Kegums Hydro station, erected by the Sentab Company and operating in 1939 with three generators of 18,000 kw each. All provisions for the installations of a fourth generator were made originally. The destruction of the power plant by the retreating Germans was minor, replacement of damaged parts as well as the installation of the fourth generator has been performed by which originally supplied the electrical equipment of this plant. The power from Kegums was designed to be distributed by the following 90 kv lines: one to Daugavpils in the east, one to Jeriki inthe north, two lines to Riga via the main substation of Janziems, one to Tukumsin in the west to supply the western part of the country and one to Liepaja to relieve the steam station of that city, which is an important harbor and naval base. Of this network the line to Daugavpils and the extension of the lines to the west beyond Sloka had not been constructed up to 1944. Liepaja, which had a steam power plant of some 15,000 kw, suffered badly during the last stages of World War II and since it is supposed to be the main naval base in Latvia, one of the first steps of the USSR administration was the completion of the 90 kv line to Liepaja.

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2. During the first years of operation of the Kegums station it turned out that the storage basin was inadequate to handle the rather irregular and unpredictable flow of the Dvina River. Therefore much power was lost in spring and fall by water flow over the spillway. This was partly anticipated earlier and calculations as well as plans were made for another hydro station on the Dvina River. The most suitable location for the dam was considered to be Koknese, some 35 miles upstream from Kegums. Both stations in conjunction would have been able to utilize the water flo with much greater efficiency. The plans provided for three

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generators of 18,000 kw each.

3. The remaining power stations of Latvia are shown on sketch (D) and consist mainly of antiquated steam units. The largest of these was Riga "A" with five generators and not less than 21 boilers dating from 1913 to 1935. Total output of this station was 35,100 kw. Most boilers were arranged for combustion of coal only; only a few were furnished with special grates for combustion of fine shale imported from Estonia. Besides "A" the city of Riga had a very modern automatic starting power station "K" of 10,000 kw, which was considered an emergency power source and was erected by the Brown Boveri Company. These stations and the infeed from Keguma were connected by means of a very modern network and several substations. There are several smaller steam power stations owned by the Latvian Power Company and providing the following cities with power: Daugavpils with three generators and total installed capacity of 3750 kw, and the railroad power plant in the same city with four small low voltage units totalling about 1,000 kw; Ventspils with three generators totalling 1,200 kw; Jelgava with four generators totalling 4,000 kw; Valmiera and Cesis in northern Latvia with small generating units Furthermore there are several industrial power plants previously owned by private companies. Some of them are connected to the general power distribution system. The largest of this type of power station are the one owned by the Baltic Cellulose Factory at Sloka with three generators totalling 5,850 kw, and the one at the cement plant at Brozeni with an original installation of 3,000 kw. There were plans to enlarge the latter. Finally there were industrial power plants connected with the cellulose plant of Ligatne, the sugar refinery at Jelgava, the cement plant at Riga and several minor installations all over the country. none of them exceeded limited local significance.

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4. Besides the large cities such as Riga and Liepaja the main power consumer of Latvia is definitely the USSR Navy. Among the industrial power consumers the following were the most outstanding in 1944: ECF Company in Sloka with an average load of 4,200 kw and peak loads reaching up to 6,500 kw. About 75% of this load was purchased from the Kegum system. The cellulose plant of Ligatne, with three turbines of its own, purchased from the outside about 3,000 kw. The Brozeni cement plant also purchased power. A large power consumer was the VEF factory (State Electrical Works) at Riga, which manufactured all kinds of electrical equipment for communication and power. A steady power consumer was the State Railroad Workshops at Daugavpils which after the USSR occupation may have resumed large-scale production. The cement plant of Riga-Ilgezeem purchased power from the utility system besides operating its own power plant. There were two veneer factories in Riga, "Furniers" and "Daugava," both large consumers of public power. Other consumers of some extent were the match industry, especially Lapshins and Company in Liepaja and the rubber works of "Varonis" and "Quadrats." The woodworking and textile industries relied mostly on small company-owned power plants. It is very possible that Latvia experienced after USSR occupation a certain revival of various industries which flourished prior to World War I by producing for the Soviet market.

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